



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

extended issue of bank paper. It could not be the sole, and perhaps not the principally efficacious cause of the high rate, because with a more extended issue of paper, exchange has regularly been considerably lower, and we have lately seen it in a bank note currency under par.

### MEDICAL REPORT.

*List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from  
November 20; till December 20.*

Barometer.....highest	30 4	Thermometer.....highest	51 0
lowest	28 8	lowest	28 0
mean	29 0	mean	37 30
<i>Synochus</i> , - - - - - 4	Of a mixed nature between inflammatory and typhus fe- [ver.]		
<i>Typhus mitior</i> , - - - - 6	Nervous, or common contagious fever.		
<i>Pneumonia</i> , - - - - - 2	Pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs.		
<i>Erysipelas</i> - - - - - 2	Rose, or Saint Anthony's fire.		
<i>Ophthalmia</i> - - - - - 3	Inflammation of the eyes.		
<i>Varicella</i> , - - - - - 6	Small-pox.		
<i>Perniones</i> , - - - - - 3	Kibes, or Chilblains.		
<i>Cynanche Parotidea</i> , - 1	Mumps.		
<i>Arthrodynia</i> , - - - - - 3	Chronic Rheumatism.		
<i>Psora</i> , - - - - - 6	Itch.		
<i>Herpes</i> , - - - - - 2	Ringworm, or Tetter.		
<i>Hypochondriasis</i> , - - - 1	Hypochondriac disease.		
<i>Dyspepsia</i> , - - - - - 2	Indigestion.		
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - - 3	Nervous debility.		
<i>Colica Spasmodica</i> , - - 2	Cholic.		
<i>Phthisis Pulmonalis</i> , - 2	Consumption of the lungs.		
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - - 3	Asthma.		
<i>Hæmoptysis Catamenialis</i>	Periodical spitting of blood.		
<i>Catarrhus</i> , - - - - - 4	Common cold.		
<i>Epilepsia Cerebralis</i> , - 1	Convulsions; or Falling Sickness.		
<i>Oneirodynia Gravis</i> , - 1	Nightmare.		
<i>Hysteria</i> , - - - - - 2	Hysterics.		
<i>Scrophula</i> , - - - - - 4	King's Evil.		
<i>Hydrocephalus interans</i> , 1	Dropsy of the Head.		
<i>Dysuria Mucosa</i> , - - - 1	Gravel.		
<i>Dysenteria</i> , - - - - - 1	Bloody Flux.		
<i>Gonorrhœa</i> , } - - - - 3	Venereal Disease.		
<i>Syphilis</i> , - } - - - -			
<i>Morbi infantiles</i> , - - - 1	Febrile and bowel complaints of Children.		

Since our last Report, the great and sudden vicissitude of atmospheric temperature might be naturally expected to produce a new train of diseases, or at least to vary the type and characters in some degree of such as were then common; this, however, does not appear to be the case, if we except the increased number of catarrhs and the prevalence of chilblains, which may be legitimately referred to the influence of cold, by inspection of our list, both of the opinion will be corrected, that contagious fever is neither so frequent nor so malignant in cold as in warm weather; for there Typhus will be seen to hold a more conspicuous character than usual. And indeed, as far as the Reporter's observations enable him to judge, it is more common than at any period during these last six years; that cold should have little effect in giving the living body a degree of insusceptibility to contagious fever is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that the human temperature is uniformly ninety-eight degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, let the subject of experiment be placed either in Spitzbergen or Borneo. From a knowledge of which fact, we can readily perceive why cold chiefly exhibits its effects on the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, in the production of Catarrh, and on the skin in the case of chilblains, all of which parts may be termed exterior surfaces of the body, for the nose and throat are equally subject with the skin to the influence of cold or warm air. When death takes place from cold, as often happens in snow storms, the torpid state of the surface of the body enables the unfortunate sufferer at first to make a greater exertion than usual, of the locomotive muscles without fatigue; but by this increased exertion, there is an inordinate expenditure of the vital, or sensorial power, which brings on a paralytic state, in which the blood is accumulated in undue quantities in the heart and brain, and by compressing the latter, produces drowsiness and stupor, and ultimately death; verifying the prediction of a learned traveller (Dr. Solander) to his companions previous to their ascending a high mountain, viz. "*If ye sleep, ye die.*" Where the linger-

are benumbed, or frost-bitten, it is much better to bathe them in very cold water, or even snow and water, than to hold them near a fire; for during the torpid state, there is an accumulation of the sensorial or vital principle, which, when the cold is removed, excites such heat and pain, as, in many instances, to produce high inflammation, and sometimes even mortification.

### NATURALIST'S REPORT.

*From November 20, till December 20.*

It is often within the power of man to exercise a portion of benevolence, while philanthropy confines kindness to our own species, the divine attribute of benevolence extends to every living creature, and calls to us to alleviate their sufferings. While snow covers the earth, and frost binds up the waters, the feeling heart must pity the distress and strive to give comfort and sustenance to the winged inhabitants of the air, whose lively motions interest, and whose music adds a charm to the rural scene.

Many, driven from their native wilds by the inclemency of the season, seek the plains of Ireland in hopes of finding that comfort which their own country denied them, but scarcely are they arrived, fatigued with the length of their journey, and weak from want of food, ere they experience new calamities. In vain do they seek the silent wood, or trust to generosity for protection, no pangs are felt by the greedy epicure or thoughtless sportsman when innocence and beauty die. It is to innocence and beauty they call for protection, let the youthful hand scatter food and they will give life and happiness to hundreds. Let them guard their rural walks against all destroyers of the feathered tribes, and the consciousness of having done a good action will make the music of the groves awaken ideas which the virtuous alone can enjoy.

Nov. 22. That beautiful evergreen Ivy (*Hedera Helix*, which gives to the venerable ruin a pleasing gloom, and picturesque effect, is now going out of bloom and its flowers are giving place to its black berries which ripen through our coldest winters, and afford a grateful food to Thrushes, Blackbirds &c.

The Thrush and the common Wren continued singing, during mild days, until the 17th of December.

So uncommonly warm was the weather before the 17th, that on the 9th, a Nettle Butterfly (*Papilio Urtica*) appeared, and on the evening of the 10th, Bats were flying about; Heart's ease (*Viola tricolor*) was in flower, Hepaticas (*Anemone hepatica*) Primroses (*Primula vulgaris*) and Black Helcbore (*Helicborus niger*) were expanding their flowers.

On the 20th about Sunrise the clouds exhibited those beautiful tinges of colour so much admired in Italian pictures, and the golden red mistyness through which the distant landscape appeared gave an idea of the glowing atmosphere of a Southern climate.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*From November 20, till December 20.*

Heap on more wood! the wind is chill;  
But let it whistle as it will,  
We'll keep our Christmas merry still,  
Each age has deem'd the new born year  
The fittest time for festal cheer. SCOTT'S MARMION.

During the same period last year we experienced the severest frost that had been known for several years. It began on the 10th of November by a slight Frost which increased gradually to the 22d, when the Thermometer at 9 A. M. stood at 17; at 9 P. M. it was at 26½ from which time it was not observed lower than 24. During that time the ground was on the 27th of November, covered regularly over with snow to the depth of six inches, and on the 9th of December, a solid sheet of Ice covered the Channel from the quay of Belfast so below the dry dock. This season we have had on the

- 21st of November . . . Brilliant, with showers.
- 22, . . . . . Misty rain—throughout the day.
- 23, . . . . . Mild pleasant day—with slight showers.
- 24, . . . . . Mild dark pleasant day.
- 25, . . . . . Misty rain.
- 26, . . . . . Dark breezy Morning—misty rain.
- 27, . . . . . Very wet night, misty wet morning until 1 P. M.
- 28, . . . . . Misty day; ice in the Morning  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick.
- 29, . . . . . Wet night, very misty morning, afterwards a wet day.
- 30, . . . . . Windy, Brilliant, with showers.